

LONDON- WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA16 | Ladbroke and Southam

Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-016)

Cultural heritage

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Department for Transport

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Appendix CH-002-016

Environmental topic:	Cultural heritage	CH
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1 Introduction

1.1 Structure of the cultural heritage appendices

1.1.1 The cultural heritage appendices for the Ladbroke and Southam CFA comprise:

- baseline reports (Appendix CH-001-016);
- a gazetteer of heritage assets (this appendix);
- impact assessment tables (Appendix CH-003-016); and
- survey reports (Appendix CH-004-016).

1.1.2 Maps referred to throughout the cultural heritage appendices are contained in the Volume 5 cultural heritage map book.

1.2 Scope and coverage

1.2.1 This appendix provides descriptive information for the Ladbroke and Southam CFA016 relating to identified designated and non-designated heritage assets that lie within the following study areas: relating to identified designated and non-designated heritage assets that lie within the following study areas:

- Designated assets: All designated assets within 2km of the centre line of the Proposed Scheme are listed. Detailed descriptions of assets and their settings are provided only for those designated assets where field study has determined a potential for impacts on setting or significance to arise; and
- Non-designated assets: Detailed descriptions of all assets and their settings are provided for those assets located within the land required to construct the Proposed Scheme and within the 500m buffer zone.

1.2.2 Where appropriate, assets have been grouped together to assist in an understanding either of their context e.g. collecting together archaeological interventions that relate to a common location or of their setting and significance e.g. collecting together historic buildings either within specific conservation areas or within the same streetscape context.

2 Information supplied

2.1.1 For each asset or group of assets the following information has been provided:

- unique identifier: e.g. LBS003.
- map reference: Map number in Volume 5 on which the asset can be located.
- asset type: Simple classification of asset type using following classes:
 - ancient woodland;
 - archaeology;
 - built heritage;
 - historic hedgerow;

- historic landscape; and
- settlement.
- name: Either name used in designation record(s) or other identifiable name;
- description: Short description of the asset and, where relevant, its setting;
- period: Primary period relating to asset using period classifications from Appendix CH-001-016;
- designation: If applicable, key designation or designations for some groups;
- grade: Where applicable, grade of any designated assets;
- significance / value: Score based on Scope and Methodology Report classifications i.e. high, moderate, low, not significant; an 'unknown' category has been introduced in respect of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) and aerial photographic investigation (API) features, in instances where there is presently insufficient evidence to determine significance;
- National Heritage List (NHL) reference: NHL reference for designated assets, where relevant; and
- Historic Environment Record (HER) reference: HER reference, where relevant.

3 Gazetteer

Table 1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets for CFA16

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL ref	HER ref
LBS001	CH-01-101	Archaeology	Boddington cropmarks	Undated cropmarks to south of Fox Covert and recorded as part of the Northamptonshire National Mapping Programme. The asset consists of a complex of enclosures and short linear boundaries. Undated but probable settlement of late prehistoric (Iron Age) date (although form suggests these might also be of Roman date). These are physically located in a separate CFA.	Undated (Late prehistoric/ Romano British)	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS002	CH-01-101	Archaeology	Wormleighton/ Stoneton ridge-and-furrow	Medieval/post medieval ridge-and-furrow and earthwork field boundaries between Fox Covert and Oxford Canal. Visible on aerial photographs and LiDAR survey (see Appendix CH-004-016, site WA16.8, WA16.9, and WA16.10).	Medieval / Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS003	CH-01-101	Archaeology	Stoneton cropmark enclosure No.1	Undated cropmark to west of Fox Covert. Visible on aerial photographs as a rectilinear enclosure (north side under modern field boundary), with main entrance to west and with some internal division. Associated with possible trackway and landscape boundaries to east and south-east. Undated but, based on form, could be late prehistoric or Romano-British. Cropmarks are only just visible on vertical shots, but much clearer on oblique. (Air photo SP4553-NCC-1990). Possibly associated with LiDAR site WA16.13 (see Appendix CH-004-016).	Undated (Late prehistoric/ Romano British?)	None	None	Low	N/A	MWA7258
LBS004	CH-01-101	Built Heritage	Barn No.1, off Leisure Drive	A long red brick barn with pitched corrugated iron roof and open front facing south. It pre-dates the 1884 OS map. The barn is located in a largely isolated position amongst arable farmland south of Barn No. 2 (LBS005).	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS005	CH-01-101	Built Heritage	Barn No.2, off Leisure Drive	A rectangular ironstone barn with a hipped tiled roof, and a partly open front facing south. It pre-dates the 1884 OS map. The barn is located in a largely isolated position amongst arable farmland north of Barn No. 1 (LBS004).	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS006	CH-01-101	Archaeology	Stoneton linear cropmarks	Linear features of unknown date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They are situated 200m west of Berryhill Plantation. The asset may possibly be associated with Stoneton deserted medieval settlement, or may be agricultural in origin.	Undated	None	None	Low	N/A	MWA6793
LBS007	CH-01-101	Archaeology	Stoneton deserted medieval settlement	Buried and earthwork remains of medieval settlement of Stoneton. The village is recorded in the Domesday Book, but disappears from documentary records from the early 14 th century. Probably abandoned for sheep grazing sometime in the 15 th /16 th centuries. The surviving earthworks are concentrated in a grassed field to the south of a moated enclosure now occupied by the late 18 th century Stoneton Manor (LBS008). Earthworks also visible to east of Leisure Drive running up the slope towards Berryhill Farm. The HER describes the site as including village house platforms, fishponds, a mill, and a possible chapel site. Earthworks were once more extensive to west, towards the Oxford Canal, and can be traced on aerial photograph. The HER is ambiguous on the precise extent of the settlement. RAF verticals from 1946 clearly show the village is more extensive to the west and north. There is no evidence for village earthworks extending south-west closer to the Proposed Scheme, with ridge-and-furrow shown in this area on aerial photographs, (although linear cropmarks are noted in the HER as running in this direction, towards the Proposed Scheme (LBS006)). Areas of ridge-and-furrow identified by through hyperspectral analysis (site WA16.20, see Appendix CH-004-016)	Medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	MWA727, MWA729, MWA730, MWA735, MWA6156, MWA6204, MWA6205, MWA6793, MWA8598
LBS008	CH-01-101	Built Heritage	Stoneton Manor and gardens	The site of Stoneton Manor House which dated back to the medieval period. A stone early 19 th century house (MWA6156) now stands on the site, with a low red brick range. The manor house includes a well preserved small garden (MWA8598) including a boathouse which, is marked on the OS maps of 1884 and 1906. The manor house lies in an isolated setting amongst fields. The site of the abandoned village is located to the south and the asset is partly screened by trees in all directions.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	MWA6156, MWA8598
LBS009	CH-01-101	Archaeology	Stoneton cropmark enclosure No.2	Square cropmark enclosure, possibly a post-medieval copse visible on the 1884 OS map.	Undated (Post medieval?)	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL ref	HER ref
LBS010	CH-01-101	Historic Hedgerow	Wormleighton/Stoneton parish boundary	Hedgerow; a section of field boundary south of Oxford canal. It forms the southern part of parish boundary between Wormleighton and Stoneton, once the Warwickshire/Northamptonshire county boundary. This section runs for 2.21 km within the Study Area and is part of larger boundary including LBS020.	Post medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	N/A
LBS011	CH-01-101	Archaeology	Wormleighton cropmark	Cropmark enclosure, which is visible on aerial photographs as a small, incomplete circular enclosure. This may represent site of windmill (note adjacent to MWA1318, the posited site of windmill based on documentary evidence).	Medieval / Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS012	CH-01-101	Settlement	Wormleighton Conservation Area	<p>Wormleighton village Conservation Area, including the parish church of St Peter, the manor house, several farms, and a number of stone houses. It also includes the site of the deserted medieval village on lower ground to the north-west, which is a scheduled monument (LBS013). The wider area of historic settlement includes undesignated areas, recorded within the HER, with areas of post medieval settlement earthworks and Wormleighton Hall garden (undesignated) to the south.</p> <p>Although the asset is located on a hilltop, views out of the village are largely restricted by trees and hedges on individual house plots and around the perimeter of the village; and the main long distance views are to the north-west and south. Consequently the surrounding fields forming the setting of the asset are mainly experienced from the roads outside the asset to the west and east.</p> <p>The parish church of St Peter (Grade I) dates from the early 12th century. The aisles and chancel largely date from 14th century, while the south porch is 14th/15th century in origin and the clerestory is dated c. 1500. The east and south walls were rebuilt in the 18th century. The interior includes an elaborate 15th/16th century screen and 17th century fittings. The churchyard includes three groups of carved ironstone headstones (designated Grade II).</p> <p>The principal approaches to and views of the church are from the south and north sides, while there is a screen of mature trees to the east, beyond which is another screen of smaller trees along the boundary with the wider farmland. The trees and hedges surrounding the churchyard, and the buildings to the north, serve to prevent wider views of the landscape in all directions. Meanwhile the tower of the church is relatively low, such that it does not form a prominent feature in distant views of the village.</p> <p>Wormleighton Manor House (Grade II*) was built in c. 1512 for Earl John Spencer. It has a number of 17th-18th and 19th century alterations. It is constructed of a mixture of brick (with some Tudor diaper work) and ironstone (ashlar and rubble), with a crenellated parapet. The principal elevations face south and north; the plan form is a double pile to east with a single pile wing to west. Nearby trees, hedges and buildings inhibit wider views, especially to south, west and north. The garden to the east is bounded by a hedge and trees, closing off distant views.</p> <p>Wormleighton Manor Gatehouse, also known as Tower Cottage (Grade II*) is a gatehouse and lodge date from 1613 with later repairs and alterations. They are of two storeys with a four-storey tower, and are constructed from ironstone ashlar with moulded dressings and carved devices of the Willoughby and Spencer families, as well as the Royal and Spencer arms. The principal facades face north and south, and there are Tudor doors to the gateway. Nearby trees, hedges and buildings inhibit wider views, especially to south, east and north to the gateway.</p> <p>The setting is defined by the principal facades, facing north and south, and the Tudor doors to the gateway. Nearby trees, hedges and buildings inhibit wider views, especially to south, east and north.</p> <p>Wormleighton Manor House Coach House and Stable (Grade II) are 18th century buildings on an L-plan, in coursed ironstone with a slate roof. The buildings include 19th century plank carriage doors, windows and rear additions.</p> <p>The main elevation faces south. Trees and buildings close by inhibit wider views, as do the trees and hedges along the field boundary 80m to the east.</p>	Medieval / Post medieval	Conservation Area, Scheduled Monument and Listed Buildings	One Grade I, two Grade II*, nine Grade II	Moderate	1299347, 1299363, 1355459, 1024393, 1024403, 1186246, 1024404, 1024397, 1186166, 1024398, 1299338, 1024399, 1299306, 1024400, 1024401, 1024402, 1186158, 1299284, 1299312, 1355460	MWA1308, MWA1309, MWA1310, MWA1302

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL ref	HER ref
				<p>The Rookery (Grade II) is a 2 storey (plus attic) 16th century/early 17th century house, probably converted from a barn mid 19th century when cross-wing added to rear (north-west). It is constructed of regular coursed ironstone with additions of red brick, and has a slate roof with coped gable parapets. The front (facing south-east) has irregular casement fenestration beneath wood lintels. There are sashes to rear and a Queen strut roof. The principal elevation faces south-east, and is screened to the east and south by hedges, trees and nearby buildings. The land rises to the east and together with the tree-lined drive to Wormleighton Hall this provides additional screening.</p> <p>The Ten Cottages (Grade II) are a group of Tudor style estate cottages of 1848, probably by Edward Blore. They are constructed of ironstone ashlar with red brick to rear and have timber mullioned windows. Later alterations include a porch to Number 1. The listing includes two one-story wash houses to rear. Separate designations are given to cottages 1 to 3, 4 and 5, 6 to 8 and 9 and 10, and their significance includes their group value. In terms of wider setting the strong screening from trees and hedges along the north and east sides of the gardens prevents any views out. The fall of land would act to reduce views of the scheme to the north-east and east although some views to the east would be seen at first floor level from cottages 1 and 3.</p> <p>The Thatch (Grade II) is a pair of 18th century cottages in coursed ironstone rubble, beneath a thatched roof with stone end stacks and a brick ridge stack. Each cottage has a two-unit plan, with an attic above the ground floor. The front elevation is rendered, with a central plank door and applied Tudor arch to each cottage, with leaded casement windows to either side and dormers above. The left return side has a bread oven projection. The immediate setting is around a lawn with unlisted red brick Victorian cottages to the east and north-east forming a picturesque group. However nearby buildings and mature trees screen the asset from wider views.</p> <p>Numbers 23, 25 and 26, and attached Village Hall (Grade II) are an ensemble of three two-storey Tudor style cottages and attached single storey school, now village hall. Built in 1839 of ironstone ashlar with slate roofs. The school extended late 19th century and is of a T-plan, with wing to rear. The main elevation of this group faces south-east, set back from the road.</p> <p>The Old Vicarage (Grade II) is a former vicarage, built c. 1800 and altered and extended in the mid-19th century. It is a two-storey double-pile with cross wing, constructed of coursed ironstone with a rendered rear range and includes lancet and sash windows. It is listed for group value with surrounding buildings.</p> <p>The setting of the Old Vicarage includes trees and buildings close by that inhibit wider views in most directions. Although a field is visible to the north-west, even this view is constrained by trees and hedges beyond.</p> <p>Woodbine Cottage (Grade II) comprises a pair of c. 1800 T-plan cottages, in red brick with buff header chequering. They are each two storeys with leaded Gothic windows, and lean-to side wings.</p> <p>Their front elevation faces north-west. Open land to rear is screened to the east by tree-lined drive of Wormleighton Hall.</p> <p>Manor Farm Cottages, Numbers 11 and 12, (Grade II). They comprise a one storey 17th century building with two cottages, possibly part of a stable range. They are of coursed ironstone with brick repairs and mid/late 19th century alterations. Listed for group value. Trees and buildings close by inhibit wider views to the south, west and north. Although there is a large garden to the east, this is also closed by trees and hedges along the farmland boundary.</p> <p>Church Farm House (Grade II) farmhouse probably converted from a stable range of Wormleighton Manor House, built in the early 17th century and altered in late 19th century and 20th century. It is constructed of regular coursed ironstone building of 1.5 storeys, with several buttresses and hood moulds.</p>						

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL ref	HER ref
				Setting: the primary facade faces south. Trees and buildings close by inhibit wider views to the south, east and north. Although a field is visible to the north west, even this view is constrained by trees and hedges further beyond.						
LBS013	CH-01-101	Archaeology	Wormleighton deserted medieval settlement	The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of the medieval settlement of Wormleighton, including the remains of the moated site of the manor house, the building platforms and allotments of the medieval village, with its associated hollow ways, field boundaries, enclosures, and medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation remains. The settlement is located on south facing slopes below the present parish church. Also included are the remains of the post-medieval fishpond complex and a series of post-medieval enclosures which were superimposed on the site of the settlement. In addition there are a series of important documentary sources, ranging from the Anglo-Saxon to the post-medieval periods.	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	None	High	N/A	MWA1308, MWA1309, MWA1310
LBS014	CH-02-101	Settlement	Priors Hardwick Conservation Area	Conservation area including the more historic parts of Priors Hardwick village. St Mary's Church and a series of closely spaced cottages, barns and houses in the northern half. South of this is a large triangular open space, with more dispersed development to the south and south west. The buildings are generally of ironstone and in the local vernacular. Only the southern part of the conservation area is included within the 2km buffer including the following designated historic buildings. The village occupies high ground to the east of the proposed route, although views north west across the landscape to Ladbroke, taking in the scheme, are heavily constrained by trees around the edge of the village. West View, Lower End (Grade II) is a two-storey house and attached walls built of coursed ironstone. Dated 1668 and altered in 19 th century. Slate roof with stone and blue brick central stack. The front elevation faces roughly south-east parallel to the road and features two three-light mullioned windows on each floor. The south west elevation facing towards the proposed route is blank. There is heavy screening by trees, hedges and buildings to the south, west and north. Pingle House (The Elms), London End (Grade II) also known as The Elms is an L-shaped plan mid 18 th century house in two storeys of coursed ironstone plus attic, altered to U-shape plan c1900. Front faces south and has a stone and timber porch with glazed sides, c1900 leaded casements, and a string course. From the south the main range has a gable to the west and a hip to the east. Heavy screening by a hedge across the road to the south and ancillary buildings to the south-west and west, as well as the rising land to the south and trees to the south and west. Hollow Meadow Farm (Grade II) is a farmhouse of coursed ironstone dated 1683 with some alterations in 18 th /19 th century and late 20 th century porch. Mullioned windows with two 20 th century casements. Includes separately listed agricultural buildings comprising cartshed, barn, shelter shed and stable. L-shaped group dating to mid/late 18 th century, with 19 th century alterations. Built of coursed ironstone with brick dentil cornice; old tiles on roof. The farmhouse is heavily screened by ancillary buildings that inhibit views to the south-west, but the fall of land allows greater views to the north-west, particularly from upper windows. The barns are more inward-looking and also screened to the south and west by nearby hedges, such that long views play a minimal role in their significance. Hill Farmhouse (Grade II) is a mid 17 th century farmhouse of coursed squared ironstone. Tile roof has coped gable parapets with kneelers; stone end stacks with brick shafts, and 19 th century blue brick ridge stack. L-shaped plan, with cross-wing to right. Two storeys and attic; tree bays. End to road. Entrance in angle has ribbed door. Moulded Tudor arch with sunk spandrels, and hood mould with lozenge stops. Stone mullioned windows with hood moulds throughout, of two-lights above door. To left and to left return side of cross wing mullions removed and three-light casements, mostly leaded, with wood lintels inserted. Three hipped roof dormers have two-light leaded casements. To rear: four-window range. Cross gable to left is cut off higher on right. Main range has door and three-light windows, with continuous hood mould stepped up over door. Leaded casements inserted in cross-wing. School Cottage (Grade II) is a mid/late 18 th century cottage of coursed squared ironstone	Medieval / Post medieval	Conservation Area and Listed Building	Five Grade II	Moderate	1024418, 1024417, 1024454, 1185677, 1024416, 1355469	MWA8998

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL ref	HER ref
				rubble, with some cement rendering on right corner; right gable of old red brick. Straw thatched roof has brick right end stack. Two-unit plan. One storey and attic; one-window range. Entrance to rear. Ground floor has two three-light casements, on left 20 th century, with glazing bars and wood lintels. Eyebrow dormer on right has old two-light casement with many glazing bars. Rear irregular. Plank door.						
LBS015	CH-02-101	Archaeology	Priors Hardwick medieval settlement	The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of the medieval settlement of Priors Hardwick, within three areas of protection (only one of these and the southern part of another lie within the 2km buffer). The settlement includes the remains of the house sites, gardens and allotments of the medieval village, and its associated hollow ways, field boundaries and enclosures, as well as medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation remains. The medieval settlement survives well in fields around the modern village, with little recent disturbance, preserving the earthwork and buried remains of a variety of settlement features. These are complemented by a series of documentary sources, ranging from the Anglo-Saxon to the post-medieval periods, providing an outline of the development of the settlement over time.	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	None	High	N/A	MWA728, MWA6208, MWA6209, MWA6210
LBS016	CH-01-101	Built Heritage	Farm building c500m north east of Wormleighton village	Long rectangular barn, probably red brick, with pitched roof. Pre-dates 1884. The asset is heavily screened by trees to its north side, and by a hedge and trees nearby to the east and south. Setting: the barn lies within a farmland landscape. The asset is heavily screened by trees on its north side, and by a hedge and trees nearby to the east and south.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS017	CH-01-101	Built Heritage	Farm building c300m east of Windmill Spinney	Rectangular barn, probably red brick, with pitched roof and open side to south. Pre-dates 1884 OS map. The barn lies within an agricultural landscape comprised of the meandering canal and the agricultural fields which surround it in all directions.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS018	CH-01-101	Built Heritage	Farm building c400m south east of Stoneton Farm	Rectangular barn, probably red brick, with pitched roof. Appears partly collapsed from aerial photograph. Pre-dates 1884 OS map. The barn lies within an agricultural landscape within a meander of the canal.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS019	CH-01-101 CH-01-102	Built Heritage	Oxford Canal	The Oxford Canal was dug around 1800 and forms a notable feature in the wider landscape along this part of the route. The canal meanders north eastwards across the proposed route to the north east of Wormleighton, before zig-zagging northwards to join the Grand Union Canal 3 miles east of Southam. Includes Canal bridges 125, 132 and 133: Grade II Listed Buildings. Hump-back canal bridges, c1800, built of red brick with flat stone coping to parapets. LiDAR and hyperspectral site WA16.19 (see Appendix CH-004-016)	Post medieval	Listed Building	II	Moderate	1024420, 1116536, 1024405	MWA4348
LBS020	CH-01-101 CH-01-102	Historic Hedgerow	Wormleighton/ Stoneton parish boundary	Hedgerow, sections of field boundary between a loop of the Oxford Canal in the south and Radbourne in the north. Represent northern part of parish boundary between Wormleighton and Stoneton.	Post medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	N/A
LBS021	CH-01-101	Built Heritage	Stoneton Farm	An L-shaped plan range of conjoined agricultural buildings, visible on the 1884 OS map and possibly now abandoned. The front elevations appear to be the inner sides of the L, and face south-west and south-east onto a former courtyard. The barn is located in a largely isolated position amongst flat, open, arable farmland.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS022	CH-01-101 CH-01-102	Archaeology	Priors Hardwick Bombing Range	A Second World War bombing range at Priors Hardwick. The range was used by trainee bomber aircraft crews for target practice, with a target marked on RAF plans at SP453565. The fall of bombs was observed from two observation towers. Substantial brick and concrete remains are recorded on the HER at SP458 563, probably the remains of one of the observation towers.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	MWA8013
LBS023	CH-01-102	Built Heritage	Church Farm barns, Wormleighton	Long rectangular agricultural range of two conjoined brick elements, visible on 1884 OS map. A second range at right angles has disappeared since 1983. The barn is located in a largely isolated position amongst flat, open, arable farmland.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL ref	HER ref
LBS024	CH-01-102	Archaeology	Salt Way	Road, Salt way. Runs for approximately 2.8km within study area. Part of an Early Medieval trackway, it is mentioned in a 10 th century Anglo Saxon charter which also records its crossing of a nearby brook as 'Wilmans Ford'. It is part of a major routeway across the country heading east from Stratford upon Avon. It may have originated during the Roman period. A section was excavated approximately 10km to the west at Lighthorne (EWA7323, centred upon SP33795490) prior to the excavation of 'send and receive' pits for a new gas pipeline. This revealed an undated cambered rubble road surface. It is likely that this represented a late reconstruction of the original track.	Early medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	MWA8666, MWA1315
LBS025	CH-01-102	Historic Hedgerow	Wormleighton/ Radbourne parish boundary	Hedgerow, section of field boundary on northern side of Salt Way. Parish boundary between Wormleighton and Radbourne. Approximately 2.2km long within Study Area.	Post medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	N/A
LBS026	CH-02-101	Built Heritage	Manor Farm House, Watergall and gardens.	A Grade II U-shaped plan farmhouse with a 1711 red brick front range facing south-east, and an ironstone rear wing to the north-east along the farmyard dating possibly to the late 17 th century, and a further north-west rear wing. Partial refronting, alterations and additions in 19 th century. Includes undesignedated gardens listed on HER and earthworks of dovecote also listed on HER. The house is screened by later farm buildings to the east and north. Further screening is provided by mature trees and several hedges to the east.	Post medieval	Listed Building	II	Moderate	1364742	N/A
LBS027		Archaeology	Watergall deserted medieval settlement	The site of the deserted settlement of Watergall which dates to the Medieval period. The earthworks indicate a well-defined village. Hodnell parish consisted in its heyday of Hodnell, Chapel Ascote, Watergall and Wills Pastures. The site is visible on aerial photographs south-east of Manor Farm on the stream. It survives as earthworks and buried remains. Visible earthworks indicate a well-defined village. A good pattern of roads and crofts is easily discernible, as are house platforms. A main hollow way leads from the manor house to the Watergall – Burton Dassett footpath, from which other minor roads lead off between the crofts. The east side is bounded by a stream.	Medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	MWA823
LBS028	CH-01-102	Historic Hedgerow	Watergall/ Radbourne parish boundary	Hedgerow, sections of field boundary from Salt Way in south to Radbourne stream in north representing the parish boundary between Watergall and Radbourne. Approximately 590m length within the Study Area.	Post medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	N/A
LBS029	CH-01-102	Historic Hedgerow	Radbourne/ Priors Hardwick parish boundary	Hedgerow, section of field boundary between Salt Way in south and Radbourne brook in north representing the parish boundary between Radbourne and Priors Hardwick. Approximately 1.12 km long within the Study Area.	Post medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	N/A
LBS030	CH-01-102	Built Heritage	Glebe Farm shed	A long rectangular brick shed, probably that shown on the 1886 OS map. The main front faces south and comprises two carriage arches and several other openings. The asset is screened by larger modern farm buildings to the east and south, while a modern farmhouse stands to the west.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS031	CH-01-102	Built Heritage	Former farm building north of Glebe Farm	This building was probably a brick barn, visible on the 1884 OS map. It is no longer visible on aerial photographs and may have disappeared or become an overgrown ruin. The site is heavily screened by a stand of mature trees.	Post medieval	None	None	None	N/A	N/A
LBS032	CH-01-102	Archaeology	Lower Radbourne demolished farmstead	May survive as buried archaeological remains. Preliminary drawings for the first Series (1812) OS map show buildings within an enclosure between the two streams at Lower Radbourne. The Radbourne Field Tithe Map of 1849 shows the enclosures, but not the buildings, with the southern field called 'Homestead Meadow'. The enclosure has slightly reduced in size but is still present by 1888 and unenclosed buildings are still shown into the late 20 th century. Nothing know survives on the ground and nothing is visible on aerial photographs. On current evidence, however, it seems very likely that this is the site of an abandoned post-medieval farmstead.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS033	CH-01-102	Archaeology	Lower Radbourne earthworks	Possibly fish ponds, or the site of a mill. Visible on aerial photography is a small area of earthwork banks at the junction of the two streams at Radbourne. In the HER these are included with deserted settlement LBS035, but are separated here on the grounds that while they are proximate and may be related, they are separated by approximately 500m of ridge-and-furrow and could be unrelated in date.	Medieval / Post medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	?part of MWA1301

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL ref	HER ref
LBS034	CH-01-102	Built Heritage	Chapel Bank Cottage	Cottage and nearby building located north of the remains of a series of medieval fishponds. Dressed stone of the cottage may come from the nearby medieval church, demolished in or before 1881. The cottage itself may be early 20 th century. The cottage lies within a secluded setting within a woodland clearing surrounded by farmland. Fishponds visible on both LiDAR and hyperspectral plots (site WA16.23, see Appendix CH-004-016)	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS035	CH-01-102	Archaeology	Lower Radbourne deserted medieval settlement	Site of deserted medieval settlement that survived as earthworks into the 1960s on northern side of modern fish ponds. Surrounded by ridge-and-furrow of open fields. Now only survives as buried remains revealed by crop/soil marks. This medieval deserted settlement, with a series of associated fish ponds, was visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1947, though the site had been partially levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1971, with further features levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1993. The site is centred on SP 4400 5721 and extends over a total area which measures 670m east-west and 680m north-south. The site comprises a rectilinear enclosure, circa three crofts, a possible building platform, a possible building and several blocks of ridge-and-furrow. The rectilinear enclosure is centred on SP 4385 5723 and measures approximately 135m long by 116m wide. The longer axis is oriented north-west to south-east, and although the south-west side of this enclosure appears to be extant on aerial photographs taken in 1971, it has been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1993. There appears to be ridge-and-furrow both abutting the outside and within the eastern half of the enclosure. This enclosure has been interpreted as the location of the church. The crofts are defined by slightly irregular hollow ways. The southern one measures approximately 180m by 160m, and the northern one approximately 185m by 80m. Further hollow ways extend from the northern croft towards the north and east, suggesting that settlement may have continued. A possible building platform is defined by a U-shaped ditch (at SP 4401 5742), which encloses an area which measures 40m by 17m. Elements of a possible building are defined by rectilinear sections of bank in the north-eastern corner of the rectilinear enclosure, at SP 4385 5729. A pair of fish ponds, or possible mill ponds, are arranged along the valley to the south of the settlement. These are defined by dams to the south, and one extending between the ponds to divide them. These dams are visible on aerial photographs taken in 1971, though the ponds have been re-excavated and re-flooded on aerial photographs taken in 1993. It is likely that some of the Medieval earthworks are still extant at the edges of the pond, though the area is covered in vegetation. War time ploughing saw the destruction of Lower Radbourne. Pottery recovered from the site dates to 1150-1400 which fits in well with the documentary evidence ¹ . Fish ponds and enclosure earthworks shown in LiDAR and hyperspectral surveys (sites WA16.23 and WA16.24, see Appendix CH-004-016).	Medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	MWA1301, MWA1303, MWA1304, MWA1305, MWA5184
LBS036	CH-01-102	Built Heritage	Lower Radbourne Farm	A group of agricultural buildings around a farmyard with a farmhouse on the east side, predating the 1884 OS map. Further and much larger modern farm buildings to the north and west are not heritage assets. The principal facade of the farmhouse faces north-west, with a subsidiary garden facade facing south east. There are long views from the farmhouse to the north and south-east, but it is screened to the east and south-west by two spinneys, and to the west and north-west by farmyard buildings and trees. The principal facades of the older sheds face into the farmyard and are screened from views of the wider setting	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS037	CH-01-102	Historic Hedgerow	Hodnell and Wills/ Radbourne parish boundary	Hedgerow, sections of field boundary from Radbourne stream in south to junction with Ladbrooke parish boundary in north. Approximately 1.21 km long.	Post medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	N/A

¹ Bond, C. J. (1974), Deserted medieval villages in Warwickshire: a review of the field evidence. *Trans Birmingham Warwickshire Archaeol Soc*, 86, pp. 85-112.

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL ref	HER ref
LBS038	CH-01-102	Archaeology	Medieval settlement remains at Hodnell Manor	The monument includes the known extent of the buried and earthwork remains of the medieval settlement at Hodnell Manor. It is situated on a hilltop site immediately surrounding Hodnell Manor Farm, which lies close to the main road between Banbury and Southam and the parish boundary. The surviving settlement is visible as a series of earthworks, best seen on aerial photographs, lying around the farm, including a long and deep hollow way orientated north-east to south-west, which forms the dominant earthwork of the site. Several small east to west orientated sub-divisions represent at least six enclosures or building sites. An irregular hollow way runs at right angles to the main hollow way and a series of low level irregular earthworks lying to the west of the main hollow way are believed to represent further building remains. Aerial photographs indicate the earthwork remains were once more extensive with the main focus of settlement being to the immediate South-West of the farm. Medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation remains orientated in several directions surrounded the settlement and are recorded on aerial photographs. The majority of these have been ploughed out and only a sample area is retained within the scheduling, to preserve the relationship between the settlement and its surrounding field system. The immediate environs of the site have been much altered in the recent past with new farm buildings, new plantations and large post enclosure fields replacing the medieval layout. In its wider landscape the site is related to other areas of relict medieval landscape at Radbourne, Stoneton and Wormleighton.	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	None	High	N/A	MWA807
LBS039	CH-01-102	Historic Hedgerow	Hodnell and Wills/Ladbroke parish boundary	Hedgerow, sections of field boundary running for approximately 550m. Parish boundary between Hodnell and Will and Ladbroke.	Post medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	N/A
LBS040	CH-01-102	Historic Hedgerow	Radbourne/ Ladbroke parish boundary	Hedgerow. Section of field boundary. Parish boundary between Radbourne and Ladbroke. Approximately 1.2 km.	Post medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	N/A
LBS041	CH-01-103	Built Heritage	Barn 250m north of Woodlands Farm	Barn with pitched roof visible in aerial photographs. Appears on 1905 OS map. Apparently derelict. The barn is located in a largely isolated position amongst flat, open, arable farmland.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS042	CH-01-103	Built Heritage	The Bungalow, Windmill Lane,	A long shed-type brick building featured on the 1887 OS map, extended probably c. 1986. The main facade faces south and is screened to the east by the modern projecting range, while there are also some mature trees nearby to the east. There is a modern garage to the south-east, and a modern agricultural shed some way to the west.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS043	CH-01-103	Built Heritage	Barn 100m north of Withy Tree Farm	An agricultural shed shown on the 1887 OS map. The main facade probably faces south. The shed lies in agricultural fields and is heavily screened by trees to the west, north and east.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS044	CH-01-103	Archaeology	Ladbroke ridge-and-furrow 1	Surviving ridge-and-furrow in field to east of Ladbroke Grove Farm. Visible on recent aerial photographs. This is a single field of surviving earthworks, although aerial photographs show that it was part of a much larger system that has since been ploughed flat. Visible on both LiDAR and hyperspectral data (site WA16.29, see Appendix CH-004-016)	Medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	MWA12890
LBS045	CH-01-103	Archaeology	Ladbroke ridge-and-furrow 2	Surviving ridge-and-furrow to west and north-west of Ladbroke Grove Farm. Visible on recent aerial photographs and LiDAR survey (site WA16.33 and WA16.34 see Appendix CH-004-016). The best preserved earthworks lie in grassed paddocks immediately to the west of the farm with Lower denuded and less visible features in fields to the north-west running down to a small stream.	Medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS046	CH-01-103	Archaeology	Ladbroke ridge-and-furrow 3	Early enclosed fields and surviving ridge-and-furrow to the east of Ladbroke. Visible on recent aerial photographs and LiDAR survey (WA16.30, WA16.31, WA16.33, WA16.34, WA16.35, and WA16.36, see Appendix CH-004-016). The small size of the fields and the sinuous curving boundaries suggest these fields were enclosed early, partly reflecting the pattern of the medieval strips within the larger open fields. Ridge and furrow earthworks survive in some of the fields with LiDAR survey indicating survival within some of the wooded areas such as Ladbroke Fox Covert (WA16.30, see Appendix CH-004-016).	Medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL ref	HER ref
LBS047	CH-01-103	Built Heritage	Ladbroke Hill Farm, Windmill Lane	The asset comprises two brick agricultural buildings pre-dating the 1887 OS map: one is L-shaped to the north of the farmyard and the other is a rectangular shed on the south-west side. Trees and modern buildings screen the structures to the west and south-west. The modern farmhouse was extended in c2007, and there are two large c. 1970 barns and a covered reservoir c1977 to the east. Recently a wind turbine approximately 18m-25m high was apparently erected east of the buildings.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS048	CH-01-103 and CH-02-102	Settlement	Ladbroke Conservation Area	<p>This conservation area includes the key historic parts of Ladbroke village, located on relatively flat land, through which a stream runs from south east to north west. The asset has two main parts: in the west are All Saints Church (Grade I), several farmsteads and Ladbroke Hall; to the east on the other side of open parkland are the majority of the village houses, arranged along and off of the Southam Road. Most of the historic buildings date to the 16th-19th centuries, and are built of stone, timber and brick. Many are listed buildings, and are covered in more detail elsewhere in this table. As a historic farming village, its wider setting within undulating hedged farmland dotted with small woods is important to its significance. The landscape setting east of the conservation area, towards the Proposed Scheme, is the least important part of this setting, due to the modern houses along Windmill Lane, and the bypass road beyond. This bypass is lined on both sides by trees and hedges that provide a solid screen. Beyond the bypass Windmill Hill rises to around approximately 35m above the village houses, and has a spinney on its upper northern slope. To north and south of Windmill Hill the land dips down to the same elevation as the conservation area.</p> <p>Church of All Saints (Grade I), Ladbroke, is a lias and sandstone church originating in the 13th century, mostly rebuilt in the early 14th century with 15th century additions, and restored in 1876 by Sir Gilbert Scott. The chancel is notable for two storeys of two-light windows irregularly spaced. The tower of banded lias and limestone is 14th century. The principal approach to the church is from the south, but the tower and east end are also prominent in views from the parkland to the east, which forms a major part of its setting. Trees lining the course of the Radbourne on the eastern side of the parkland run to the north east and north of the asset, closing off more distant views in those directions. To the west and south the setting of the church includes the listed or otherwise historic buildings of the Rectory, Church Cottage, farms and outbuildings, set within the wider rural landscape. The tower of the church is surmounted by a tall spire which is prominent in distant views of Ladbroke from some directions. It is mostly screened to the east by the trees within the village and along the Radbourne, but is visible through trees from the A423 at certain points north of Ladbroke. The asset includes a separately listed Grade II headstone in the churchyard (1185617) and wall and lychgate (1364755).</p> <p>The High House (Grade II) is a late 18th century red brick house on an L-shaped plan, with a three-storey front and Lower rear range. The front faces west and has two windows per storey beneath rusticated stone lintels, and a central door. There is an attached outbuilding to the north.</p> <p>The High House is set within the village of Ladbroke, with its principal elevation directly facing onto Southam Road. The village of Ladbroke is set within countryside with heavy screening by trees, hedges and several buildings to north, east and south, and partly to the west.</p> <p>The Cottage (Grade II), Banbury Road is a cottage dated c. 1700, built of coursed lias of 1.5 storeys, with a thatched roof. Interior has chamfered beams with stepped stops and large open fireplace. The front faces west and has 20th century garage doors to the left. The Cottage is set within the village of Ladbroke, with its principal elevation directly facing onto Southam Road. The village of Ladbroke is set within countryside with heavy screening by trees, hedges and several buildings to north, east and south, and partly to the west.</p> <p>Attwoods Cottage (Grade II) is a 17th century box framed cottage of 2.5 and 1.5 storeys with a thatched roof and a lean-to extension. It has 20th century windows. The main front faces west. The interior has chamfered spine beams and an open fireplace. Attwoods cottage is set within the village of Ladbroke, with its principal elevation directly facing onto Southam Road. The village of Ladbroke is set within countryside with heavy screening by trees,</p>	Medieval / Post medieval	Conservation Area and Listed Buildings	One Grade I, 13 Grade II	Moderate	1035567, 1185617, 1364755, 1035562, 1035563, 1035564, 1035565, 1035566, 1185622, 1035568, 1035569, 1185629, 1185634, 1364751, 1364752, 1364753, 1364754	MWA936, MWA8568, MWA930

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL ref	HER ref
				<p>hedges and several buildings to north, east and south, and partly to the west.</p> <p>The Croft (Grade II) is a house of c. 1600 to the north comprising a rendered stone ground floor with jettied timber first floor featuring decorative circular bracing and studding. Larger mid 19th century two-storey brick extension to left. The front faces east. The Croft is set within the village of Ladbroke, with its principal elevation directly facing onto Southam Road. The Croft has a restricted view eastward through a hedge over open ground within the village, but this is stopped by the trees and hedges along the bypass.</p> <p>Sarah's Cottage (Grade II) is a cottage of c. 1600 with coursed lias and brick towards the road, and timber framing to the rear, beneath a thatched roof. The main front probably faces west. The interior has a number of interesting features including chamfered beams with stops, fireplace, and winder stair. It has 17th/18th century additions and a 20th century kitchen extension, with 19th and 20th century windows. Sarah's Cottage is set within the village of Ladbroke. It lies with its gable end set back from Bridge Lane. The village of Ladbroke is set within countryside with heavy screening by trees, hedges and several buildings to north, east and south, and partly to the west.</p> <p>The Old Rectory (Grade II) is an early 18th century former rectory in rendered and washed brick with stone quoins and string course. It has a hipped slate roof with brick end stacks and a 19th century porch, with 18th and 19th century brick extension to right and rear. Its immediate setting facing the historic church and flanked by the stable block and dovecote contributes to its significance. The building is screened to the east by trees and the church and to the north by the stable block. The longer views to the north-east (from all buildings) are inhibited by mature trees within the parkland and finally blocked by the trees along the course of the Radbourne. The asset also includes a separately listed (Grade II) 18th century Dovecote in coursed lias rubble, with plain tile roof, and a separately listed (Grade II) stable block of similar date and construction.</p> <p>Ladbroke Hall (Grade II) is an early 18th century H-plan manor house, now split into flats. It is faced in coursed lias and limestone rubble, with 18th century chequered brick to the rear and render on the east front. Hipped slate roof with brick stacks. There is an 18th century brick range and 19th century brick extension to the west. The interior includes an open-well stair and panelled hall. The main elevations face north and south, while the east front is also prominent. It also includes undesignated formal gardens (northern part within the Conservation Area) with a canal, lake and kitchen gardens and parkland to south. Views from the house to the east, north-east and north are almost entirely blocked by numerous mature trees within the parkland, and beyond that, and from the park itself, by trees and buildings within the village to the east.</p> <p>Gosport and Langford Cottages (Grade II) is an early 17th century house, now split into two cottages. Timber framed first floor with decorative elements, above an underbuilt rendered ground floor. The main front faces south-east. The interior retains chamfered spine beams and an open fireplace. There is a 19th century extension to the side, and a 20th century extension to the rear. Gosport and Langford cottages are set within the village of Ladbroke, with their principal elevation directly facing onto School Lane looking south-east.</p> <p>Village Farmhouse (Grade II), Banbury Road is a mid/late 18th century farmhouse, now split into two cottages. Brick built with some timber framing to rear. The main frontage faces west. The interior is noted for a stone flagged floor, chamfered beams, open fireplaces and a 18th century winder stair and collar-truss roof. There is a 19th century extension, while the windows are 19th and 20th century. Village Farmhouse is located within the village of Ladbroke, with their principal elevation directly facing onto Banbury Road looking west.</p> <p>Ladbroke Farmhouse (Grade II), Banbury Road is an L-shaped farmhouse with a late 18th century brick range to the front (facing west) and a (probably older) timber framed range to the rear, together with another 18th century rear range. It has 19th and 20th century windows. Ladbroke Farmhouse is located within the village of Ladbroke. Its principal elevation is set back from Banbury Road behind a dwarf wall and planting.</p> <p>Ladbroke House (Grade II) is a late 18th century brick house with stone quoins and string</p>						

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL ref	HER ref
				<p>course. The main front faces east and has sash windows and a central door, and a slate roof with one hipped end. The interior includes a staircase with barley-sugar and fluted balusters. There are two 19th century two-storey extensions to side and rear. Various outbuildings stand to the west and north-west. The house is slightly isolated from the rest of the village within open fields and amongst trees. Heavy screening by trees and hedges close by to the north and along the field boundary to the east and north-east block longer views in those directions. Lying outside the Conservation Area to the east within the grounds are undesigned earthworks including ponds, of unknown purpose and date. 'Pool Close' is marked on a tithe award map of 1838.</p> <p>Church Cottage (Grade II) is probably a 17th century cottage, refaced in brick in the early 19th century, with timber-framed and rendered stone to rear and gable ends. It has an L-shaped plan with a thatched roof and a 20th century porch. More recent single storey extensions to the east and north-east are of much less significance. Listed for group value. Church Cottage is located in the western section of Ladbroke village to the south of the church. Distant views to the east and north-east are blocked by the mature trees along the course of the Radbourne.</p> <p>Buildings in Hedges Close and along Windmill Lane (undesignated), mostly outside Ladbroke Conservation Area, at the northern end of Ladbroke village. The buildings along Windmill Lane mainly comprise bungalows from the 1930s-1970s of little or no heritage value. Several houses at the north-west end of Windmill Lane pre-date the 1906 OS map, including 'The Forge' and the two houses to the south. The buildings in Hedges Close are modern. Their setting comprises the nearby buildings in the village and the trees and open spaces nearby. All of the buildings are screened from the proposed route by the trees and hedges along the bypass to the east, north and south, as well as by trees and buildings within Ladbroke village. The wider setting is of agricultural countryside.</p>						
LBS049	CH-01-103	Archaeology	Ladbroke ridge-and-furrow 4	Surviving ridge-and-furrow and earthwork field boundaries to the north-east of Ladbroke. Visible on recent aerial photographs and LiDAR survey (WA16.37, WA16.39, WA16.41, WA16.43 and WA16.44, see Appendix CH-004-016) bounded by A423 on west and Harp Farm/Ladbroke and Southam parish boundary on north.	Medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS050	CH-01-104	Built Heritage	Bungalow Farm, east side of A423, Southam	The asset is a weatherboarded bungalow with a central brick chimney stack. It pre-dates the 1938 OS map, and is now located just outside the Southam bypass. The building sits within a wider agricultural landscape but is heavily screened in all directions by fences and mature trees within its garden, so that there are no wider views from it.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS051	CH-01-103	Built Heritage	Barn east of Southam Road north of Ladbroke	Building present on 1887 OS map; red brick cowshed type; open to south side. Appears in poor condition.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS052	CH-02-102	Built Heritage	Manor Farmhouse, Ladbroke	Manor Farmhouse (Grade II) is a mid 18 th century farmhouse of coursed lias with an L-shaped plan, slate roof and coped gables. It has 20 th century casement windows in original openings. The main front faces south. The interior has chamfered beams and an 18 th century staircase. Buildings close by to the east and north-east inhibit views in these directions from the less important rear and side elevations. More distant views to the east and north are screened by the trees along the course of the Radbourne.	Post medieval	Listed Building	II	Moderate	1299603	N/A
LBS053	CH-02-102	Built Heritage	Deppers Bridge Farm	Depper's bridge Farmhouse (Grade II) is a timber-framed farmhouse from the 17 th and 18 th century, with later additions in lias and 18 th and 19 th century brick. Originally L-shaped in plan and now complex in plan. The main frontage faces west, while the east front faces into the farmyard with ancillary buildings opposite. The interior features chamfered spine beams in 17 th and 18 th century parts. To the north and east there is heavy screening from the nearby farm buildings and hedges along both sides of the main road.	Post medieval	Listed Building	II	Moderate	1364756	N/A
LBS054	CH-01-103	Historic Hedgerow	Ladbroke/ Southam parish boundary	Hedgerow, section of field boundary. Parish boundary between Ladbroke and Southam. Already severed by A423. Approximately 2.37 km length.	Post medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	N/A

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LBS055	CH-01-103	Archaeology	Harp Farm brickworks	There is documentary and place name evidence for the site having been used as a brick works. This is marked as the site for Brick Kilns on the Palmer Estate map of 1775 and a brickworks is listed on the HER. The buildings at Harp Farm are of no historical significance and comprise modern farm sheds, a farmhouse which appears to be of the 1960s or 1970s on the site of a 19 th century farmhouse, and a modern bungalow to the south. The construction of these buildings and a large pond may already have removed much of the buried archaeological evidence for the brickworks. The buildings are located south of Southam in agricultural land dominated by the Banbury Road. Part of the brickworks is seen in the LiDAR and hyperspectral data (site WA16.45, see Appendix CH-004-016)	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	MWA3872, MWA9309
LBS056	CH-01-103	Built Heritage	Starbold Cottage, west of Starbold Farm	The asset comprises three rectangular sheds ranged around a farmyard (the original Starbold Farm) which is open to the south, and pre-dating the 1887 OS map. Trees and other buildings provide a screen to the south and south-west. Trees and buildings at the new Starbold Farm approximately 200-300m away interrupt views directly to the east.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS057	CH-02-102	Ancient Woodland	Nuns Bushes	Nuns Bushes is a sinuous band of woodland located along the south east facing slope of Weddington Hill in Chapel Ascote parish. It is bounded on its northern side by the parish boundary with Ladbroke. The name of this small patch of woodland likely refers to a time when it may have belonged to a nearby monastic house. The Priory of Nuneaton drew rents from a windmill in Chapel Ascote in 1291 which may have been located here or nearby.	Post medieval	Ancient Woodland	None	High	N/A	N/A
LBS058	CH-01-103	Built Heritage	A423	Turnpike road, A423 Banbury to Southam road. The road runs from Ryton Bridge to Banbury, via Southam. Established between 1750 and 1775. It is unlikely that very much of the original fabric of the road survives other than its line.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	MWA4789
LBS059	CH-01-104	Built Heritage	B4451	Turnpike road, B4451. Established in 1852. It was one of the last to be created in Warwickshire. It ran between Southam and Kineton. Includes Grade II listed milestone at Deppers Bridge. Mid 19 th century cast iron. Triangular section. Moulded lettering with distances to Harbury Station, Kineton and Southam. It is unlikely that very much of the original fabric of the road survives other than its line.	Post medieval	Listed Building	II	Low	1364738	MWA8690
LBS060	CH-01-104	Built Heritage	Fields Farm	Red brick farmhouse and adjacent buildings around a farmyard pre-dating the 1887 OS map. West of these are three large modern sheds. The historic elements are screened further by hedges along the B4451 and field boundaries beyond. The setting to the north consists of gently rising ground crossed by a hedged field boundary, as well as woods to the north-west and to the north around The Fields House.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS061	CH-01-104	Built Heritage	Field Cottage	A pale brick gothic cottage of 1.5 storeys, with polychrome voussoirs. It pre-dates the 1887 OS map and is situated along the main road at the entrance to the drive to The Field House. The house is screened to the north and west by mature trees and a hedge screens it partly from the main road to the east.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS062	CH-01-104	Built Heritage	The Fields House	The Fields House (Grade II) is an early 19 th century three-storey brick house with some stone dressings, and a pyramidal hipped 20 th century roof with brick stacks. The main front faces south and is of three bays with sash windows and a Gothic fanlight over the central door. To east and west are single-storey 19 th century additions, while there is a colour-washed brick range to the rear (north). The asset's setting is secluded, being heavily screened by trees to the south, east and north, and by buildings (including a large modern shed) and trees to the north-west and west.	Post medieval	Listed Building	II	Moderate	1035583	
LBS063	CH-01-104 and CH-02-102	Settlement	Southam Conservation Area	This conservation area includes the centre of Southam, covering the market place, parish church and a variety of stone, timber and brick buildings from the 16 th -19 th centuries along the central streets. Many are listed buildings, and are covered in more detail elsewhere in this table. The dense streetscape around the old market place forms the eastern part of the conservation area, while to the north, south and west are areas of more suburban post-medieval development. In the southern part of the conservation area is the steep-sided valley of the River Stowe, which descends and then rises around approximately 40m on each side, and includes several green spaces along its length. The wider setting outside the conservation area is made up of late 19 th and 20 th century suburban development, culminating to the south-west, south and east with the bypass road which is interspersed	Medieval / Post medieval	Conservation Area and Listed Buildings	One Grade I, and 33 Grade II	Moderate h	1185823, 1185835, 1364729, 1035585, 1035590, 1364762, 1035586, 1035587, 1035588, 1035589, 1035591, 1035592, 1035593, 1035594, 1035595, 1299501, 1035596, 1035597, 1035598, 1185787,	MWA9045, MWA761, MWA12512

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				<p>with roundabouts and lined with a dense screen of trees. The countryside setting beyond is largely invisible from the asset, with the partial exception of the Lower valley of the River Stowe which forms a continuation of the urban green space in the southern part of the conservation area. Most of the conservation area is screened from the proposed scheme (which is in a cutting) by other buildings within the town to the south and west, or is located in the river valley with no views to the south-west. Only the upper parts of the parish church of St James may have some intervisibility with the proposed scheme, which would occur where the line passes to the west near Stoneythorpe Park.</p> <p>The Church of St James, Southam (Grade I) dates from the 14th century with further work from the 15th, early 16th and 19th century. Built of coursed lias with sandstone dressings, with a sandstone clerestory and spire. It has a 19th century vestry and 20th century kitchen extension. Fragments of medieval wall painting remain inside. The church occupies a prominent site which faces south at the top of a steep approximately 40m descent to the River Stowe. The building is Highly visible from the road and green spaces to south, west and close by to the north, but only the spire is easily seen from the east due to nearby buildings. Includes separately listed Grade II tombs/headstones 1185835 and 1364729. The church is located within its historic churchyard in the middle of the town. Its tall tower and spire can be seen in long views from the surrounding countryside.</p> <p>Browns Bridge (Grade II) is a sandstone ashlar bridge of two arches with keyblocks, framed by pilasters. It is inscribed with the names of builders and date, now damaged but thought to date from 1710. The bridge lies within the flood meadow of the Stowe valley.</p> <p>Number 4 Daventry Road (Grade II) is an L-shaped plan house with a c. 1700 timber-framed rear wing and large c1800 colour washed brick additions to the front (north). It has sash windows and several casements.</p> <p>The building is located in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>Nos. 3 and 5 Banbury Road (Grade II) are early 18th century cottages with 19th century brick facing, beneath a thatched roof. They have 20th century porches and one 20th century rear extension. The building is located in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>Nos. 2 and 3 Bull Street (Grade II) is an early 18th century house probably brick but now rendered. It has 19th century casements on first floor and 20th century casements on the ground floor, and a 20th century single-storey rear extension. The building is located on a narrow street in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>The Bowling Green Public House (Grade II) is a mid 18th century brick house with a 19th century front range facing west, now a pub. Rear extensions and several windows date to the 19th and 20th century. The building is located on the main road north out of central Southam.</p> <p>The Woodlands (Grade II) is a 18th century timber-framed cottage possibly with brick to front beneath render. Later windows. 19th century canted bay. The building lies within a rear yard off the main road behind the nearby pub in the historic town centre.</p> <p>The Old Mint Public House (Grade II) is an early 16th century coursed lias and sandstone house, patched with Roman bricks, now an inn. It is an L-shaped plan building of two-storeys plus cellar and attics. Mullioned windows. Single-storey 20th century extension. It lies near other historic buildings on the main road north out of the centre of Southam</p> <p>The Manor House (Grade II) is a mid/late 16th century house with mid 18th century additions. Whitewashed coursed stone ground floor with timber framed jettied first floor featuring decorative bracing. Some mullion and transom windows. It has an 18th century pedimented bay and 19th century shopfront to west facade, along with 18th century rear outbuildings in brick, and 20th century side extension. The building is located on Coventry Street, one of the main roads in central Southam.</p>					1185792, 1185795, 1185806, 1185813, 1185845, 1185862, 1299470, 1299517, 1364727, 1364728, 1364730, 1364763, 1364764, 1364765, 1364766, 1035584	

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				<p>The Craven Arms Hotel (Grade II) is an 18th century rendered brick hotel. Double-depth plan with hipped roof. Carriage arch with panelled doors. It has 19th century dormers and rendered brick extensions to the rear. The building is located in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>Vernon House (Grade II) is a late 18th century brick house with projecting central bay. Gauged brick arches to ground floor and flat brick arches to first floor. It has a six-panel door below wreathed fanlight within fluted pilaster surround. The building is located in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>Hill House (Grade II) is an early 19th century brick house with corner pilasters and cornice. Three-storeys with sash windows and hipped roof. Six-panel door with decorative fanlight and pilaster surround. Gothick casements to right gable end. The building is located set back from the Warwick Road on the south side of the Stowe valley to the south of Southam historic town centre.</p> <p>The Stoneythorpe Hotel (Grade II) is an early 19th century hospital in rendered brick with pilasters to front, now a hotel. Gothick casement windows to upper floors and sashes to ground floor. The building is located set back from the Warwick Road on the south side of the Stowe valley to the south of Southam historic town centre.</p> <p>The Abbey (Grade II) is an early 17th century house with 18th century and 19th century work. Coursed lias and brick, with rendered Dutch gables. Door with fluted pilaster surround and dentilled pediment. Also includes separately listed 19th century gate piers. The building is located set back from the Warwick Road on the south side of the Stowe valley to the south of Southam historic town centre.</p> <p>Whitehall House and Barn, 9 Warwick Road (Grade II) is an early 17th century timber-framed farmhouse on a stone plinth, with rear encased in brick and tiles. L-shaped plan with jettied first floor to right, and 18th century panelled door and 19th century casements. The building faces north on to Warwick Road on the approach to Southam town centre, with buildings opposite, behind and extending along the Warwick Road.</p> <p>Bridge House (Grade II) is a mid/late 18th century house split into three dwellings. Built of brick with render to the front (west), featuring sash windows to the right and casements to the centre and left. There is a 20th century extension to the rear, with an 18th century barn to the north. The building is located on Warwick Road to the south of Southam historic town centre with views leading up to the church.</p> <p>Yew Tree House (Grade II) is an early 19th century L-shaped plan brick house with rendered plinth. The front faces east and has sash windows with gauged brick flat arches. The building is located slightly north of the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>Number 85 and 87 Coventry Road (Grade II) is an early/mid 18th century house, now split into two dwellings. The front faces east and is of two storeys, in whitewashed brick with a rendered plinth and 20th century doors. The tiled roof has end stacks and one ridge stack. Number 85 has a storey band; Number 87 has a canted bay. The building is located just north of the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>The Crown Inn (Grade II) is an inn formed from two mid 18th century houses. The front faces south-east and features coursed lias to right with timber framing to left and on the first floor. Casements, a sash and two 19th century bow windows. The building is located in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>Number 9 Market Hill (Grade II) is a mid 18th century rendered brick house with an early 19th century facade, converted to a shop. There are three 19th century cross casements with cast iron decorative balconies to the first floor. The building faces west and has a 19th century two-storey rear extension. The building is located in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>The Black Dog Public House (Grade II) is probably a 18th century building with an early 19th</p>						

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				<p>century facade of rendered brick facing north. There are two 20th century bow windows and two 19th century canted bays. The doors have rendered pilaster surrounds. An early 19th century range stands to the rear (south). Listed for group value. The building is located in a prominent position in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings with the church and churchyard adjacent to it.</p> <p>Monument, Warwick Road (Grade II) is a late 19th century limestone monument on a granite plinth, commemorating the Dispensary set up by Dr Henry Lilley Smith, located approximately 50m south-west of Stoneythorpe Hotel. It is located on the north side of Warwick Road to the western end of the Stoneythorpe Hotel car park.</p> <p>Beech Hurst (Grade II) is an early/mid 19th century yellow brick house on a stone plinth. The front faces north-east and has sash windows and a 6-panel door within a Doric porch. There is a lean-to to the east and a 19th century extension to the west. The building sits within a large garden off the Warwick Road.</p> <p>The Congregational Church (Grade II) is a mid 19th century chapel in brick, rendered and painted to the front (north). It has double-height Gothick casements with tracery. The building is located in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>Midland Bank (Grade II) is a mid 18th century house with mid 19th century alterations and additions, now a bank. The front faces west and is probably brick now rendered. Two pilastered door surrounds. The building is located in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>Numbers 4, 5 and 5a High Street (Grade II) are mid 18th century houses, now shops, probably built of brick but rendered to front (west), with coursed lias to the rear. On the first floor are two 19th century casements to the north and one modern to the south; likewise for the three gabled dormers. Both shop windows appear to be from the 20th century. The building is located in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>Vivian House (Grade II) is an early 19th century rendered brick house with plinth, on double-depth plan. The front faces east and is of three storeys plus basement, with a central door in an Ionic surround. There are 19th century wrought-iron railings to front, on a stone base. The building is located in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p> <p>Numbers 24 and 26 Warwick Road (Grade II) form a U-shaped 15th century house with 17th century additions, now two cottages. Built of coursed lias and whitewashed brick with timber framed first floor sides and a cruck-framed central range. The main elevation faces south along Warwick Road, with 19th and 20th century windows. The building sits on the north side of Warwick Road with other buildings adjacent and to either side.</p> <p>The Bull Inn (Grade II) is an early 19th century brick inn, rendered to the front (west). There are 19th century canted bays to ground floor and a carriage arch in the left range. Two 19th century ranges stand to the rear.</p> <p>The Grange, Coventry Road (Grade II) is an early 19th century rendered brick house with a hipped slate roof, now used as offices. The front faces east and has sash windows with moulded stone surrounds, and a porch sheltering 6-panel double doors. There is a 19th century range to the north, and a 20th century single storey rear extension to the west. The building is located north of the historic town centre amongst mostly later housing.</p> <p>Number 50 Coventry Road (Grade II) is an early 17th century house with mid 19th century alterations. Cement-rendered front and sides with plinth. Pilasters to front including corners. 19th century sash windows, those to ground floor with rendered pilaster surrounds, those to first floor with shouldered architraves. 19th century brick extensions to rear. The building is located in the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings in the urban block.</p>						

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				<p>Beech House (Grade II) is an early 19th century brick house with end chimneystacks. The front faces east and has sash windows to the lower two floors and casements to the second floor, all set below rendered flat arches with keyblocks. There is a pilaster door surround with an open pediment containing the original fanlight and a 20th century door. The building is located just to the north of the historic town centre surrounded by other buildings and fronting onto Coventry Road.</p> <p>Numbers 47 and 49 Abbey Lane (Grade II) is a 14th/15th century mainly timber-framed house with 16th and 17th century additions, now split into two cottages. The main range is of coursed lias with timber-framed first floor and 19th and 20th century windows and other alterations. The building is located south of the historic town centre amongst mostly later housing.</p>						
LBS064	CH-01-104	Built Heritage	Remains of stone building	Listed on HER as the remains of a medieval building, which may have been a chapel. Situated 1km west of Southam and possibly associated with the deserted medieval village of Stoneythorpe. Stone single cell structure, more likely to be a field barn of post-medieval date.	Medieval / Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	MWA7244
LBS065	CH-01-104	Built Heritage	Hill Cottage, Leamington Road Southam	A pre-1955 plain brick shed, incorporated with more modern buildings including a bungalow along the main road. The shed faces a narrow drive to the east, and is screened to east, south and west by a large hedge, trees and modern buildings. Possibly part of eastern range of building of Southam Hill Farm marked on 1887 OS map.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS066	CH-01-104	Built Heritage	Holy Well	Scheduled Monument and Grade II Listed Building. A well with extant fabric probably dating to the 17 th /18 th century. It features a limestone and sandstone semicircular basin, with three carved heads on the straight side spouting water into a rectangular trough with steps at each end. Its immediate setting in the green valley of the river Stowe contributes to significance. The wider setting has been compromised by the encroachment of housing to the north and south, but with Stoneythorpe Park to the west makes an important contribution to its setting.	Medieval / Post medieval	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building	II	High	1005730, 1299530	MWA758
LBS067	CH-01-104	Built Heritage	Stoney Thorpe Hall and stable block	Early 17 th century U-shaped plan manor house of coursed lias and partially rendered, with a two-storey porch. Altered in the 18 th and 19 th century. Mullion and transom windows, many of which are 19 th century restorations. Also includes an L-shaped 17 th century stable block and possible former kitchen/bakehouse, built of coursed banded lias with some brick to the end chimneystack. The building is of two storeys, with a central archway beside a Tudor door. There is a cobbled through-passage, and irregularly spaced three-light mullioned windows with casements. The principal elevations face east and north. The interior contains heavily chamfered spine beams and a large offset stack. Also includes the site of undesigned Stoneythorpe Mill to the north of the Hall (MWA1644), probably one of two watermills mentioned in the Domesday survey and later documents. The 18 th century building is much altered. Part of the machinery remains, including the waterwheel. It is located north of the Hall. The Hall sits within a park (LBS068) created in the 19 th century.	Post medieval	Listed Building	II	Moderate	1364757, 1035571	MWA1644

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL ref	HER ref
LBS068	CH-01-104	Historic Landscape	Stoney Thorpe designed landscape	The parkland landscape around Stoney Thorpe Hall is extensive to the north of the Leamington Road on both sides of the River Itchen. It features open grassed parkland planted with specimen trees, with woodland along the Itchen valley which bisects the park, and along the Leamington road, and a kitchen garden closer to the Hall. The park is accessed from the south at two points along the Leamington Road. The first to the southwest at a mid-19 th century Jacobean style gatehouse/lodge with Grade II Listed lodge gates and piers (1185656 – 17 th century coursed lias restored in 19 th century when present gates were installed). The second access to the south-east is through simple metal gates and along a tree-lined avenue to a bridge over the river. There is no evidence that the park originated from a medieval deer park (although it was enclosed over the deserted medieval village and parts of the former open fields) or that it was ever designed as a single entity. It appears to have developed piecemeal between the 17 th and 19 th centuries. Although there is little information on the design of the park it follows the naturalistic form of many English garden designs from the mid 18 th century and may still have incorporated elements of the wider landscape to create views to and from the park. At Stoneythorpe these views would have included the River Itchen to the south and the landscape of fields and woodland beyond. The gates and gate piers sit back from the A424 road which is treed and hedged screening the gate and piers from long views from the south. North of the gate and gate piers views open up along the avenue and across the park land (to east) and polo grounds (to the west). Remains of possible quarries identified within the landscape by LiDAR (site WA16.53, see Appendix CH-004-016).	Post medieval	Listed Building	II	Low	1185656	MWA1647
LBS069	CH-01-104	Archaeology	Stoney Thorpe deserted medieval settlement and landscape	Stoney Thorpe is first mentioned (as Thorp) in 1199 and from the 14 th century by its current name. Originally part of the manor of Long Itchington by 1308 it was a separate manor but remained within the parish. The deserted settlement survives as earthworks and buried remains on the west bank of the River Itchen to the north and south of the present Stoney Thorpe Hall which appears to have been built over it, possibly in the 16 th century. The place name appears to be Old Norse and indicates a secondary settlement on the edges of the parish. Tax returns from the 14 th century indicate it was never a very large settlement with only five or six households ² . The southern edge of the earthworks are located approximately 200m to the north of the A425 Leamington Road and comprise a small number of square/rectangular enclosures (presumably crofts/tofts) laid out along the west bank of the River Itchen, with ridge-and-furrow cultivation strips to the east and west, either side of the river. Subsequently these have been overlain by later quarrying and landscaping associated with the construction of the Hall and its park/gardens.	Medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	MWA769, MWA1710, MWA1638
LBS070	CH-02-102	Built Heritage	Stapenhall Farm	A former cottage, probably built shortly after the Enclosure Act of 1782. It has an attached barn and now forms part of a group of farm buildings. It is built of coursed limestone with an early 19 th century brick addition. The interior has an open fireplace, winder staircase and the original queen strut roof. Woods to the north and north-east curtail views in those directions	Post medieval	Listed Building	II	Moderate	1299878	N/A
LBS071	CH-01-104	Archaeology	Thorpe Bridge ridge-and-furrow	Surviving ridge-and-furrow to south of Thorpe Bridge. Visible on recent aerial photographs and LiDAR survey (site WA16.52, see Appendix CH-004-016).	Medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS072	CH-01-104	Archaeology	Lower Farm ridge-and-furrow	Surviving ridge-and-furrow to south and west of Lower Farm. Visible on recent aerial photographs and LiDAR survey (see Appendix CH-004-016).	Medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS073	CH-01-104	Built Heritage	Thorpe Bridge	Modern bridge over A425. The HER notes that this was the probable site of the historic Thorpe Bridge. However no remains of that bridge are evident and the modern bridge has no heritage value. It is not significant. Its setting comprises agricultural fields to the south west, Stoneythorpe Park to the north-east, and the River Itchen in both directions.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	MWA762
LBS074	CH-01-104	Built Heritage	Stoneythorpe Home Farm	Farmhouse partly pre-dating the 1887 OS map. Group of modern agricultural buildings stand nearby to the north and west. The building is screened to the north, west and south-west. The historic farmland setting has been compromised in recent decades by the creation of the polo grounds and associated fences and buildings.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A

² Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A., Stenton, F. M., and Houghton, F. T. S. (1936), *The place-names of Warwickshire*. English Place-Name Society, v. 13. Cambridge: The University Press.

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL ref	HER ref
LBS076	CH-01-104	Ancient Woodland	Thorpe Rough	Ancient semi-natural woodland to the north of the Dallas Burston Polo Grounds and part of the Stoney Thorpe estate.	Medieval / Post medieval	Ancient Woodland	None	High	N/A	N/A
LBS077	CH-01-104	Built Heritage	A425	Turnpike Road, A425 Warwick to Northampton, established in 1765 which ran between Warwick and Northampton via Southam. It is unlikely that very much of the original fabric of the road survives other than its line.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	MWA4804
LBS078	CH-01-104	Archaeology	Bascote Heath ridge-and-furrow	Surviving ridge-and-furrow at Bascote Heath. Visible on recent aerial photographs and LiDAR survey as low earthworks within grassed fields (WA16.56, see Appendix CH-004-016).	Medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS079	CH-02-103	Settlement Built Heritage	Ufton historic settlement Nos. 1 & 2 Ufton Fields	<p>Buildings within the historic core of Ufton, including predicted extent of medieval settlement (defined on HER by 1886 OS map). The settlement is focused on the meeting point between the A425 Southam Road and Ufton Fields Road, set within a wider farmland landscape.</p> <p>The church of St Michael (Grade II*) is an early 13th century church with 14th and 16th century additions and alterations, restored in 1860 and 1881. It has a chancel, aisled nave and a west tower of three stages (top stage added in the 15th century). The church is built of coursed lias and some limestone, with sandstone dressings, and situated on the top of an escarpment dipping steeply to the north west. The most important views of the church are from the main road to the south-west and north-west, and from the wider landscape to the north. Includes separately listed Grade II 14th century cross on 19th century shaft in churchyard (1035604) and, village stocks (1299386). The church sits within its churchyard in the centre of the village with housing and hedging on each side.</p> <p>Town Farmhouse (Grade II) is a three storey brick farmhouse dated 1830, with a hipped slate roof, and two storey 19th century brick ranges to the east and west. The main front faces south with sash windows beneath rendered flat arches, and has a six-panel door beneath a decorative fanlight within an iron lattice-work porch. The farm house is set within a garden on the southern edge of the historic village.</p> <p>Colbourne House, Harbury Lane (Grade II) is a 17th century house altered and extended in the early 19th century, probably of sandstone but now rendered to the road (west), with brick to the rear and front (north). The road elevation has two 19th century canted bays. The north has a six-panel door with a pilaster surround and pediment. The house sits within the historic village with a wider countryside setting beyond.</p> <p>Nos. 1 and 2 Ufton Fields (Grade II) are a timber-framed house of c1400, remodelled in the 16th/17th century, extended c. 1800 and refaced in stone rubble. A long range site parallel to the road, while a gabled cross-wing projects forward at the south end. It is now split into two dwellings. The house sits within the historic village with a wider countryside setting beyond.</p>	Medieval to Post-medieval	Conservation Area and Listed Buildings	One Grade II*, three Grade II	Moderate	1186020, 103604, 1299386, 1035605, 1364732, 1385723	MWA9538, MWA804

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL ref	HER ref
LBS080	CH-01-104	Settlement	Bascote Heath	<p>Undesignated historic buildings in Bascote Heath, Long Itchington, including:</p> <p>Heath Farm, Featherbed Lane, Bascote Heath. Small group of buildings including farmhouse, which seems to pre-date the 1887 OS map. The buildings are part of an isolated dispersed settlement opposite Long Itchington Wood, in a wider countryside setting.</p> <p>War Memorial south of Welland House, Ufton on the B4452, with graveyard 100m further south. Celtic cross with names and inscription to the men of Bascote Heath and Stoneythorpe who died in the First World War. A graveyard approximately 100m to the south, along the main B4452 road, may be related. The memorial and graveyard are part of an isolated dispersed settlement opposite Long Itchington Wood, in a wider countryside setting.</p> <p>The Beeches, on the west side of the B4452, Bascote Heath. House, with garden behind. Seems to pre-date the 1887 OS map. The buildings are part of an isolated dispersed settlement opposite Long Itchington Wood, in a wider countryside setting.</p> <p>Appledell, The Croft and neighbouring buildings, Featherbed Lane. The Croft appears partly to date from before the 1887 OS map, with a larger modern extension to the north and east. The rest of this group of dwellings and several smaller buildings are likely to post-date the 1955 OS map and are not heritage assets. The buildings are part of an isolated dispersed settlement. Long Itchington Wood dominates views to the west and a small wood to the east, sitting in a wider countryside setting.</p>	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS081	CH-02-103	Settlement	Bascote	<p>Buildings within Bascote, Long Itchington, including:</p> <p>The Old Post Office/Thatched Cottage (Grade II) is an 18th century timber-framed cottage of one and a half storeys with 19th and 20th century windows. The old post office and cottage are part of an isolated settlement in a wide countryside setting.</p> <p>The Cottage (Grade II) is a timber-framed cottage, c1600, with thatched roof and brick end chimney stack. One and a half storeys. Extended in 20th century. The cottage is part of an isolated settlement in a wide countryside setting.</p> <p>Bascote House (Grade II) is a farmhouse and attached former outbuildings, probably dating to the early 18th century with early 19th century additions and alterations. Now all converted to residential use. The main house has two-storeys with sash windows below and 20th century casements above, and has a rear wing and a 19th century extension to the side. The former outbuildings are on C-plan, attached to the house by a carriage arch. All are notable for good interior features including original carpentry. The farm is part of an isolated settlement in a wide countryside setting.</p>	Post medieval	Listed Buildings	Three Grade II	Moderate	1035572, 1035573, 1299567	N/A
LBS082	CH-01-104 CH-01-044	Ancient Woodland	Ufton and Long Itchington Woods	Mixed broadleaf coppice woodland (approximately 79ha) on clay soils atop lias limestone ridge. Recent LiDAR survey shows that earthworks survive within the wooded area (sites WA16.57 and WA16.58, see Appendix CH-004-016). These show substantial earthwork boundaries to the wood itself, and between its two halves (in Ufton and Long Itchington) but also internal division or drainage works. Evidence for ridge-and-furrow on the woods southern side show that it has been allowed to expand over previously cultivated land. Elsewhere the preponderance of 'wood' and other names in adjacent fields and farms, suggesting assarting, show that clearance of woodland or wood pasture to create cultivated land has taken place. The woods lie on higher ground in a wider countryside setting.	Medieval / Post medieval	Ancient Woodland	None	High	N/A	N/A
LBS083	CH-01-105a	Historic Hedgerow	Ufton/Long Itchington Parish boundary	Hedgerow, section of field boundary (approximately 800m long). Parish boundary between Ufton and Long Itchington. Continuation of boundary to south between Ufton/Long Itchington Woods.	Post medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	N/A
LBS084	CH-01-105a	Archaeology	Wood Farm cropmark enclosures	The site of two possible enclosures, of unknown date, which are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (SP1158-Palmer NJ-1990). Three sides of a rectangular enclosure can be clearly identified with part of a possible second rectangular enclosure also visible.	Undated (Late prehistoric/ Romano British)	None	None	Low	N/A	MWA6788

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL ref	HER ref
LBS087	CH-01-105a	Built Heritage	Wood Farm and Wood Farm Cottage	Southern range of the farm house, three ranges of agricultural buildings around the farmyard, and Wood Farm Cottage approximately 100m to the west, which all appear to pre-date the 1887 OS map. The main facades of the older part of the farmhouse and Wood Farm Cottage both face south-west, while the ranges of farm buildings face onto a yard which is open to the south-east. The buildings are located in a largely isolated position amongst arable farmland with Long Itchington/ Ufton Wood to the east and south-east.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS089	CH-01-105a	Built Heritage	Woodmeadow Farm	The asset consist of two brick pitched roof buildings, conjoined in an L-shape plan, which pre-date the 1887 OS map. The wing to the east is two storeys high and appears to be a residence, while the wing to the west is a single storey. The front of the two wings face south onto the farmyard in the angle of the L, although another important facade of the two storey range faces north-east. The farm is located in a largely isolated position amongst arable farmland with Long Itchington Wood to its immediate south.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS090	CH-01-105a	Built Heritage	Fir Tree Farmhouse	A mid 18 th century brick farmhouse with a hipped roof. The front elevation appears to face south-east and has 18 th century cross casements at first floor, with 20 th century imitations on the ground floor, all set beneath flat brick arches with stone keyblocks. The asset is screened to the south and south-west by farmyard buildings, and there are mature trees providing screening to the west and north-west.	Post medieval	Listed Building	II	Moderate	1035570	N/A
LBS091	CH-01-105a	Built Heritage	The Ridgeway	Ridgeway Lane runs for approximately 5km, between Ufton in the south and the Fosse Way near Hunningham Hill in the north, but possibly beyond this in the south to Harbury and in the north to Wappenbury (up to 10km). It crosses the Grand Union Canal at Longhole Bridge. Now a green lane, it was marked as a road on the first edition OS map. An estate map of 1684 identifies the trackway as the Banbury to Coventry Road. Although not recorded in the HER, H.R. Sweeting argued in 1938 that this was in fact a pre-Roman road from Bourton-on-the-Water to the hill fort at Wappenbury ³ .	Post medieval	None		Low	N/A	N/A
LBS092	CH-01-105a	Built Heritage	Grand Union Canal	A section of the route of the Warwick and Napton Canal, opened in 1800 and was amalgamated into the Grand Union Canal Company in 1929. Also includes to the east, Listed Grade II Bascote Locks (1185702), flight of tree locks, basins and escape channels, formerly locks. Early 19 th century, restored later 19 th century, and c. 1930. Brick and concrete locks, with timber and iron gates. Basin walls with concrete coping. Cast iron ground paddles. The locks are mostly screened to the south and west by trees along the side of the canal, though there are some gaps to the west.	Post medieval	Listed Building	II	Moderate	1185702	MWA4300
LBS093	CH-01-105a	Built Heritage	Lower Print Farm	A farmhouse pre-dating the 1887 OS map. Modern farm buildings are located beyond the garden to the north. The main front of the asset faces south-west but views to the west are heavily screened by mature trees and a hedge along the driveway and field boundary.	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS094	CH-01-105a	Ancient Woodland	Print Wood	Deciduous wood land lying on high ground amongst a wider agricultural setting.	Medieval / Post medieval	Ancient Woodland	None	High	N/A	N/A
LBS095	CH-01-105a	Archaeology	Print Wood barrows	The site of two possible round barrows dating to the Bronze Age. Alternatively they may represent Anglo-Saxon burials of the Migration or Early Medieval periods. They are known from documentary sources and were located approximately 800m east of Burnt Firs. The HER records cropmarks observed in 1971 but with no evidence on the ground during a field visit in 1980.	Early medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	MWA1705
LBS096	CH-01-105a	Built Heritage	Stoneythorpe Lodge Gatepiers.	Gates and gatepiers. 17 th century, restored 19 th century, with 19 th century iron gates. Squared coursed lias gatepiers with plinths and moulded eaves cornices with ball finials. Approximately 2m high.	Post medieval	Listed Building	II	Moderate	1185656	N/A

³ Sweeting, H.R. (1938), A Pre-Roman Road in Warwickshire. Geography 23(4), 258-261.

Unique ID	Map ref	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/ value	NHL ref	HER ref
LBS100	CH-01-103	Historic Landscape	Ladbroke Open fields	A large area of coherent and legible fields showing characteristics of former medieval open fields subjected to piecemeal enclosure. Minimal change from reorganisation is seen between the 1st edition OS maps and current field patterns. Ridge and furrow earthworks follow extant field boundaries in some cases, illustrating the transition from open field agriculture to enclosed agriculture and then to pasture. Other areas of ridge-and-furrow also show time-depth within the landscape. Several areas of ridge-and-furrow as well as other earthworks, are seen in the LiDAR and hyperspectral data (sites WA16.33, WA16.34, WA16.37, and WA16.43, see Appendix CH-004-016)	Medieval/ Post Medieval	None	None	Moderate	N/A	N/A
LBS101	CH-01-104 and CH-01-105a	Historic Landscape	Long Itchington assarts and woodland enclosures	Landscape adjoining Long Itchington Wood and Print wood, exhibiting characteristics of woodland assarting and enclosure of previously more extensive woodland cover. Near Bascote Heath, field patterns represent "squatter" type encroachments on Common land (as identified on Greenwood's map of 1822)	Post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS102		Archaeology	Windmill Hill	A complex of features identified through geophysical survey in arable fields on the north side of Windmill Hill Lane, Windmill Hill, Ladbroke. Irregular linear features noted in the woods on Windmill Hill by LiDAR and hyperspectral surveys (site WA16.40, see Appendix CH-004-016)	Undated (Late prehistoric/ Romano British?)	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS104	CH-01-101	Archaeology	Possible drainage system	Series of parallel linear anomalies – possibly drainage system. Not aligned on current field boundaries. From LiDAR and hyperspectral survey (site WA16.4, see Appendix CH-004-016).	Post medieval / modern	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS105	CH-01-101	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow	Extensive areas of ridge-and-furrow fields visible between Wormleighton and the Oxford Canal. Visible on hyperspectral data (sites WA16.17 and WA16.18, see Appendix CH-004-016).	Medieval/ Post Medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS106	CH-01-102	Archaeology	Hyperspectral anomalies	Large field containing linear anomalies. Many may be drainage features, but clear ridge-and-furrow at the eastern end of the field. Visible on the hyperspectral plot (site WA16.21, see Appendix CH-004-016).	Medieval/ Post Medieval	None	None	Not significant	N/A	N/A
LBS107	CH-01-102	Archaeology	Hyperspectral identified ridge-and-furrow	Small field containing traces of ridge-and-furrow farming. Shown on the hyperspectral data (site WA16.25, see Appendix CH-004-016).	Medieval/ Post Medieval	None	None	Not significant	N/A	N/A
LBS108	CH-01-103	Archaeology	Hyperspectral identified ridge-and-furrow	Several small areas of ridge-and-furrow to the south of Southam. Visible on hyperspectral data (site WA16.48 and WA16.49, see Appendix CH-004-016).	Medieval/ Post Medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS109	CH-01-105a	Archaeology	Possible trackway	Parallel ditches appear to mark the line of an earlier road or track, possibly running to Woodmeadow Farm. Identified by LiDAR and hyperspectral surveys (site WA16.60, see Appendix CH-004-016).	Medieval/ Post Medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS110	CH-01-105a	Archaeology	Wood Farm Cottage ridge-and-furrow	Area of ridge-and-furrow identified by LiDAR surveys (site WA16.59, see Appendix CH-004-016). Extends beyond the limits of the LiDAR survey.	Medieval/ post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS111	CH-01-104	Archaeology	Thorpe Rough ridge-and-furrow	Ridge-and-furrow on the edge of Thorpe Rough woodland. Identified through LiDAR and hyperspectral survey (site 16.52, see Appendix CH-004-016)	Medieval/ post medieval	None	None	Low	N/A	N/A
LBS112	CH-01-105a	Archaeology	Lower Print Farm ridge-and-furrow	Traces of ridge-and-furrow identified by LiDAR and hyperspectral surveys. At least three different plough regimes present (site WA16.63, see Appendix CH-004-016)	Medieval/ post medieval	None	None	Not significant	N/A	N/A

4 References

Bond, C. J. (1974), Deserted medieval villages in Warwickshire: a review of the field evidence. *Trans Birmingham Warwickshire Archaeol Soc*, 86, pp. 85-112.

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